

TRIP TERMINOLOGY

Plain language definitions of key implementation science and TRIP terms. This language guide supports consistent understanding across QH-TRIP resources, education, and project work.

Common Phrases

Implementation	The process of putting a new practice, program, or policy into everyday use in real-world settings.
Deimplementation	The systematic process of reducing or stopping practices that are ineffective, low-value, or harmful.
Implementation Science	The study of methods that support the uptake, effective use, and sustainment of evidence-based practices in routine care.
Knowledge Translation	A dynamic, ongoing process of creating, sharing, and applying knowledge to improve health, healthcare, and health systems.
Knowledge Mobilisation	An approach that focuses on actively moving knowledge into use, with attention to social, organisational, and system contexts.
Implementation Research	Research that examines how to introduce, integrate, and sustain interventions in real-world settings.
Research Utilisation	The use of research findings in practice, policy, or decision-making.
Evidence-Informed Practice	Decision-making that draws on best available evidence, combined with professional expertise and the values and preferences of patients or communities.
Evidence-Based Practice (EBP)	Clinical practices that are supported by high-quality research evidence.
Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI)	Ongoing, systematic efforts to improve healthcare processes, services, and outcomes.
Hybrid Effectiveness–Implementation Designs	Study designs that simultaneously examine clinical effectiveness and implementation processes or outcomes.

Key Concepts

Intervention	A clinical, behavioural, organisational, or policy action designed to improve health or healthcare delivery.
Innovation	An intervention, practice, process, or technology that is new to a particular setting, organisation, or group.
Adoption	The initial decision or action to begin using an intervention.
Adaptation	Purposeful modification of an intervention to improve fit with a specific context, while preserving its core elements.
Implementation Climate	Shared perceptions that implementation is expected, supported, and rewarded within an organisation.
Implementation Strategies	The specific actions used to support adoption, implementation, and sustainment (e.g., training, facilitation, audit and feedback).
Determinants	Factors that influence implementation success or failure, operating at individual, organisational, and system levels.
Core Components	The essential elements of an intervention that must be preserved to maintain effectiveness during adaptation.
Context	The environmental, organisational, social, cultural, and political conditions in which implementation occurs.
Inner Context	Organisational structures, culture, leadership, and resources within a setting.
Outer Context	External factors such as policy, funding, regulation, and broader system influences.
Barriers	Factors that hinder or make implementation more difficult.
Facilitation	A deliberate process of enabling implementation through support, problem-solving, and capacity building.
Facilitators (Enablers)	Factors that support, enable, or accelerate implementation.
Mechanisms of Change	The processes through which implementation strategies influence behaviour or systems to produce change.
Readiness for Change	The extent to which individuals, teams, or organisations are prepared to implement change.
Organisational Culture	Shared values, norms, and ways of working within an organisation.
Champions	Individuals who actively promote, advocate for, and support implementation efforts.
Knowledge Users	Individuals or groups who apply knowledge in practice or decision-making (e.g., clinicians, patients, managers, policymakers).

Stakeholder Engagement	Meaningful involvement of people who are affected by, influence, or are involved in the intervention.
Co-production / Co-creation	Researchers and knowledge users working together across the research and implementation lifecycle.
Co-design	Working in partnership with the people who will use or be affected by a service or intervention to design it together.
Sustainability	The extent to which an intervention continues to be delivered and used over time after initial support ends.
Scale (Scale-up)	Expanding an intervention to reach a larger population or additional settings.
Spread	The informal or organic sharing of practices across settings, often without structured implementation support.

What We Use

Theory	Explains how and why change occurs by describing relationships between key concepts.
Model	A simplified representation used to guide understanding or action.
Framework	An organising structure that identifies key concepts and areas to consider. Types of Frameworks can include: • Process models (guide stages of implementation). • Determinants frameworks (help identify what influences success). • Evaluation frameworks (support assessment of impact and sustainability). • Behavioural frameworks (focus on understanding and changing behaviour).
Component Framework	A framework that lists important factors but does not specify causal pathways.
Process Model	A step-by-step guide outlining stages for moving evidence into practice.
Logic Model	A visual tool linking inputs, activities, outputs, and outcomes.
Project Plan	A high-level document outlining a project's purpose, scope, and structure.
Implementation Plan	A practical guide describing how an intervention will be delivered, including tasks, timelines, roles, and responsibilities.
Behaviour Change Wheel (BCW)	A framework linking behavioural diagnosis (COM-B) to intervention functions and policy categories.
COM-B	A behavioural model stating that Capability, Opportunity, and Motivation interact to generate Behaviour.
KTA – Knowledge-to-Action Framework	A process model that describes the steps involved in moving knowledge from creation into implementation, use, and long-term sustainment.
CFIR – Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research	A comprehensive framework for identifying factors that influence implementation across intervention, individual, organisational, and system levels.
RE-AIM – Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation and Maintenance	An evaluation framework used to assess Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, and Maintenance of interventions.
PARIHS – Promoting Action on Research Implementation in Health Services	Determinant and facilitation frameworks that emphasise the interaction between evidence, context, and facilitation in successful implementation. Related frameworks include: i-PARIHS – Integrated Promoting Action on Research Implementation in Health Services Mi-PARIHS - Mobilising Implementation of i-PARIHS

**TDF -
Theoretical Domains
Framework**

A determinant framework that integrates behaviour change theories to understand factors influencing individual behaviour relevant to implementation.

Outcomes and Evaluation

Outcomes	The results or effects of an intervention or implementation effort.
Clinical Outcomes	Effects on patient health (e.g., symptoms, functioning, quality of life).
Service Outcomes	Effects on healthcare delivery (e.g., access, efficiency, safety, experience).
Implementation Effectiveness	The extent to which implementation strategies successfully improve implementation outcomes such as adoption, fidelity, and sustainability.
Implementation Outcomes	Indicators of how well implementation is going.
Acceptability	How agreeable or satisfactory the intervention is to stakeholders.
Feasibility	Whether the intervention can be delivered successfully in a given setting.
Fidelity	The degree to which the intervention is delivered as intended.
Scalability	The potential for expansion to other settings or populations.
Process Evaluation	Examines how an intervention was delivered, including reach, fidelity, and adaptations.
Outcome Evaluation	Assesses whether the intervention achieved its intended effects.
Maintenance	The extent to which an intervention and its effects are sustained over time.
Reach	The proportion and characteristics of the target population that participate in or are affected by an intervention.
Equity	The absence of avoidable or unfair differences in health outcomes, access, or quality of care across populations.
Rigour	The quality, transparency, and methodological strength that make findings trustworthy and credible.
Penetration	The extent to which an intervention is integrated within a service setting (an implementation outcome).